

SEXUAL DIMORPHISM IN *CALLASOBRUCHUS CHINENSIS* (L.) (BRUCHIDAE COLEOPTERA)¹

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This paper deals with sexual dimorphism in *Callasobruchus chinensis* (L.) in a laboratory culture. A number of specimens were examined to find sexual differences in the various organ structures in both male and female.

There is a marked difference in the structure of antennae in males and females. These differences are listed below.

Male

1. Apical segment of antenna is elongated and oblong in shape.
2. Antennal segments are deeply serrated.
3. Serration becomes more prominent from fourth segment onward.
4. Antennae move in right and left directions.
5. Antennae are curved inside, i.e. towards each other.
6. No movement is recorded on a touch stimulus i.e. negatively thigmotrophic (exhibits death feigning).

Female

1. Apical segment is somewhat bluntly rounded or ovate.
2. Antennal segments not deeply serrated.
3. Serration becomes prominent from fifth segment onward.
4. Antennae exhibit a forward and backward motion.
5. Antennae are straight in their morphological feature.
6. Movement is recorded during a touch stimulus given to the specimens i.e. positively thigmotrophic. (death feigning negative)

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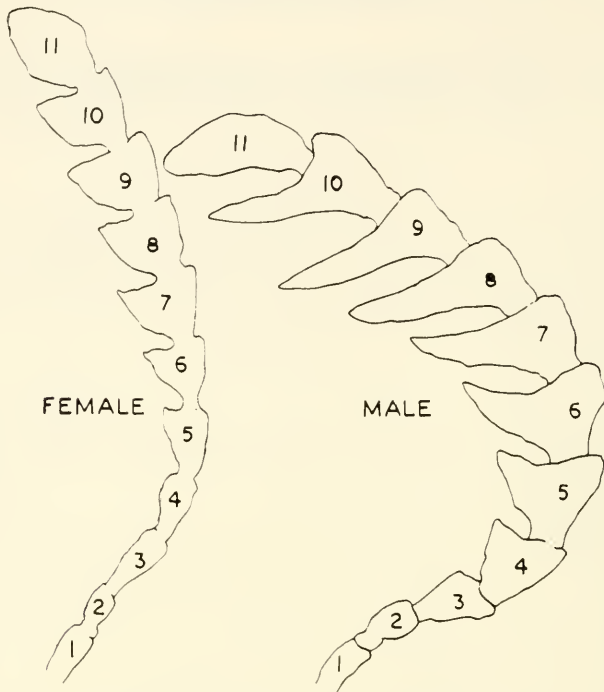


DIAGRAM SHOWING ANTENNA OF
Callasobruchus chinensis

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